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AGRICULTURE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS. CORN STALK SUGAR .- Scientific gentlemen at first pronounced the sugar from corn stalk to be grape sugar only, and hence crystallization could hardly be expected. Much disappointed in the result, I transmitted to Boston some of the sugar made by Mr. Webb of Delaware, and requested another analysis. The second analysis was entirely successful, proving the sugar from corn stalk to be equal to the best Muscavoda sugar.— In reviewing this subject, it appears that the

juice of corn stalk cut too carly will not granu-late; and this was the cause of the first failure. There is every reason to believe, that all difficulties in making good sugar from this vegetable will be removed, while the reports of this year show the quantity of saccharine matter sufficient to class the crop among the best for profit.

To Dr. Jackson we are also inhebted for an application of the profit of the profit

analysis of several grains. The superiority of farm: one kind of Indian corn over another is sur-prisingly manifest. One is filled with oil, the other has no trace of it; hence the superiority of the former for fattening animals. Some grains contain a large quantity of phosphate, (such as beans, &c.;) and hence their consumption tends greatly to increase the bones of animals. Dyspeptics will learn from this why some meal (that which contains oil) is so difficult of digestion.

DEEP PLOWING .- Few individuals are aware of the extension of roots in pulverized soil. Von That mentions finding roots of sainfoin from 10 to 15 feet deep in the ground. There are now in the National Gallery corn roots taken from one side of a hill of corn laid bare by the freshet, and presented by the Hon. J. S. Skinner to the tional Gallery. The corn was planted on the 20th of May, and roots gathered the 14th July, 1842. days some of the large roots extended more than 4 feet, covered with lateral branches. I have caused the roots to be measured. The aggregate of the length of the roots in a hill is, by Mr. Skinner's estimate, over eight thousand feet. The specimen alluded to is open for examination. This fact is here mentioned, to show the importance of deep plowing, to enable the plant to find nourishment so much below the surface as may avoid the effect of drought, give support to the stalk, and not expose the roots to be cut by needed cultivation. Soil is made by exposure of make permanent improvements will not tail to

SMUT IN WHEAT .- In the last agricultural report, some suggestions were made with reference to the disease called smut, in wheat and other grain. The importance of the subject justifies further remarks in this connexion. We notice that, in a recent lecture, Professor Johnston gives the following account of this disease, which is a species of fungus, the sporules of which are so exceedingly minute, that they are taken up, and ascend through the pores and sap vessels of the

Professor Johnson observed, it is said, "that the smut had received the name of uredo segetum that these puff balls or sporules were so minute that it would take 2,800 of them to cover an inch There was no doubt that they ascended through the plant. By examination, it could be seen where they had come up. The tubes of the stalk were filled with black matter, that had come through the vessels, affecting first the straw, and then getting into the ear, where it spreads itselfall over. After passing through the stalk, the smut fixed itself under the root of the flower, which it rendered barren; and as the grain approached perfection, the puff balls became tight, and burst, showing black dust, of very minute particles, so minute, that it took about 1,100,000 of them to lie across a single inch." He then went on to speak of the manner in which smut was propagated. It was in the first place sown along with seed. Very often it was so minute, that thousands of the par-ticles might attach to a single grain, and yet not be visible to the naked eye. Oats are more subject to smut than other grain. Rye is never attacked by it, and wheat seldom. Grasses ar sometimes attacked by it, and much injured "Certain substances have been employed for

the prevention of smut. The substances used hate of conner or blue vitriol times arsenic. The application of these sub-stances to the seed grain destroys the black dust, or the spores of the fungus; and, in addition to this, they make the grain grow better. Professor Johnston mentions an instance where a large field of oats was divided into several parts, and the seed doctored in different waysbeing doctored at all, other portions being dressed with guano, and others steeped in the following composition: phosphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, nitrate of potash, common salt, sal ammo niac, or sulphate of ammonia. One pound of each, in ten gallons of water, to steep 300 pounds of seed, the moist seed to be dried with gypsum

"On looking at that field, it was found that the grain to which nothing had been done was smutted: that which was dressed with guano was also smutted, as was likewise a portion where Campbell's steep had been used; but there were only two or three stalks affected with smut in the grain

steeped in the composition above mentioned.

"The smut which is sometimes found in wheat, called dust brand, or pepper brand, is supposed by some to be a different species of uredo from that above spoken of. It is sometimes called wrote tatida. But the same remedies against its attacks

are used with equal effect."

In an agricultural paper, we find also the following statement as to an approved method of re-medying this evil: "A gentleman near Baltimore has for several years been in the habit of washing his seed wheat in a strong solution of glauber salts, (sulphate of soda.) with the view of preventing smut, with complete success. He says he makes the solution strong enough to bear an half a bushel of wheat at a time, stirs it round well with the hand, skims off all the floating grains and other fonl matters, dips out the wheat with a colander, lets it drain, spreads it out on the barn floor till not quite dry, then rolls it in airslaked lime, and sows it. One man can wash and prepare in this way as much as a dozen men can put in the ground. Every description of foul and filth, (except cockle,) is effectually taken out of the wheat by this process .-He has no smut in the wheat since he adopted this plan. Glauber salts can be purchased by the barrel at about one cent and a half a pound. The wheat swells while undergoing the process about 25 per cent; that is, four bushels will become five. II, after washing, it be left upon the barn floor all night, and thus become dry, it will lose a large portion of its increased bulk. It is better, however, to put it in the ground while somewhat moist, as germination will take place sooner, and the quicker any seed germinates after being put in the ground, the better. Besides the great alject in view, the getting rid of smut and other in parities, there can be no doubt that a most valuable nutritive and stimulating principle is added to the seed grain, in the soda that is absorbed.— Farmers will do well to try the experiment. They may be assured it will do no harm, and it is not Probably a dollar's worth of the

A distinguished agriculturist recommends the following recipe, on the information of one who said he knew it to be infallible, after many expe-

salts would be sufficient for fifty or a hundred

"Dissolve a pound of blue stone in as much water as will cover five bushels of wheat, and let it remain about eighteen hours before it is sown, and you will never have smut in your wheat."

To Destroy Snails .- As a means of destroying slugs (naked snails) or worms, which some-times do great damage in England, salt is very highly recommended in the English Farmers' Magazine, in the volume of which, for 1813, may be Baske, which were extended over some hundreds of acres. He says: "In every situation, at every time, the effect appeared equally beneficial; the quantity used per acre was four or five bushels, sown out of a common seed shuttle in the even-In the morning, each throw may be distinguished by the quantity of slime and number of dead slugs on the ground. In some fields, it has certainly been the means of preventing the destruction of the whole crop."

[From the American Farmer.]

THE SUB-SOIL PLOW. In a late No. of the Farmer, a request is made, that a few acres, for experiment, should be cultivated with the Sub-Soil Plow. I suppose an account of an experiment, which has been made, will be equally satisfactory.

I have, for some years past, made much use of Last year I flushed a lot of foarteen acres, turning the sward well over, and following with a heavy roller. The corn was planted three and a halt feet by four. When it came up, I run the Sub-Soit Plow on each side, crossing with a rank cultivator. A short time before harvest, I threw a light furrow to the corn, and run down the middle with the cultivator .-This cultivation was induced by a strong growth of grass. I do not think the Sub Soil Plow can be used with safety when the corn is in an ad-

found in the 6th volume of the Farmer's Register, page 84, where it is called the Coulter Plow. I set two coulters in the same frame, six inches appear, and consists in the same frame, six inches appear, and one six inches behind the other, to avoid echoking. Under this arrangement, the plow requires the force of two horses, and if there and a half feet apart, twice in a row is sufficient, and it ought to be so geared that the same frame, six inches at two coulters in the same frame, six inches at two coulters in the same frame, six inches at two coulters in the same frame, six inches at Cambridge, became so obnoxious to his class, how that every member of it refused to hold any intervent of the united States at Cambridge, became so obnoxious to his class, how that every member of it refused to hold any intervent of the united States at Cambridge, became so obnoxious to his fatal time only one ship is loading. It is time only one ship is loading. It is the conduct of the work that every member of it refused to hold any intervent of the united States at Cambridge, became so obnoxious to his class, how that every member of it refused to hold any intervent of the united States at Cambridge, became so obnoxious to his class, how that every member of it refused to hold any intervent of the united states and himself escaped with only conduct. This was but one of his men killed and 500 taken but, soon after, learned the history of the work that every member of it refused to hold any intervent of the work of the course with him, or even board at the same house, bear the prisoners. Rivera himself escaped with only of the work of the course with him, or even board at the every member of it refused to hold any intervent of the work of the course with him, or even board at the every member of it refused to hold any intervent of the work of the course with him, or even board at the every member of it refused to hold any intervent of the work of the course with him, or even board at the every member of it refused to hold any intervent of the work of the course with him to a character of the hintervent of the work of th

with a single coulter.

1 do not recommend this cultivation for all kinds of soil; perhaps it would not suit in stiff tenacious clays-mine is triable, based on red Experience teaches, that when naked clay is

exposed to the sun, it will produce no vegetation, and much injury has been done turning up a large it is merely cut and loosened, I apprehend it im-bibes moisture and affords support to plants in a season of drought.

Men of science tell us, that there is a rapid circulation through all green plants, and that an

inert substratum may impart no vegetative pow-er; yet, when the roots strike deep into it, per-haps its cooling effects, on the fluids, lessen the influence of a heavy drought. There was but little rain in this region last year, in the m nths

crossed with the coulter plow.
WM. CARMICHAEL. Wys, Queen Anne's county, Md , April 19, 1845.

The Cheraw S. C. Gazette of the 13th contains the following interesting notice of Mr. Cathoun's

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PENDLETON. Hon, J. C. Californ's FARM.-The Commitee proceeded to examine the farm of Hon. J. Calhoun, and although it may be truly said that nature has done much for it, yet to its proprietor learly belongs the merit of very superior ma-

Acting upon the theory, that lands possessing the greatest natural fertility must ultimately become exhausted by a too rapid succession of tillage crops, without some adequate return, and from the destructive effects of washing rains, Mr. Calhoun seems to have found a resource for the former in the cultivation of the pea crop, and for the latter, in the application of guard drains to his upland fields, evidently equal to the necessi-

his upland helds, evidently equal to the necessi-ties of his position in both respects.

The Committee are of opinion, that the evil of greatest magnitude, and the one which more than all others combined tends to frustrate our agricultural operations, and impoverish our fields, is that which we suffer from heavy falls of rain, and the consequent washing of our lands. It is true, that tillage does its part, especially when uncon nected with a rotation of crops, tending to give rest, and impart refreshment to the soil. compared with the other mischief, it is but as the drop in the bucket. To this, as a principal cause, is to be ascribed the almost incalculable amount of worn out and waste lands, and yawning gulearth to the atmosphere; and whoever wishes to lies, which distigure and disgrace amost every farm that meets the eye throughout the country. It is this ruinous tendency, unchecked by a sin gle contrivance, but as tamely submitted to as if t were one of the irresistible decrees of destiny, which has led to the suicidal policy of abandoning fields as soon as their original fertility became exhausted, and felling the forest in search of the means of further subsistence; and, finally, it is this which has caused so many thousands of our countrymen to exchange "their own, their native land," with all its tender endearments, for the toils, privations and dangers of our Western

Deeply impressed with the importance of this abject, the committee were both gratified and instructed by the extraordinary management of Mr. Calhoun, by which, through the instrumentality of guard drains on all his upland fields, placed at such distances apart, and graded in such strict conformity to hydrostatic principles, that his upland fields, even those of the greatest declivity have sustained almost as little injury from the heaviest falls of rain, as the rich low lands at

their base. The committee are aware that such a statement s likely to be regarded as the offspring of that enthusiasm, in reference to agricultural enterprizes and improvements, which well-directed experiments too often prove to be fallacions. egarding the farm of Mr. Calhoun as the first, not the only one, in this section of country, upon which this policy has been fully illustrated, and as furnishing proof approaching to mathematical certainty, of the facts stated by the committee, they have deemed it a duty incumbent on them, to bring to the notice of our planters, not only the principles upon which this measure has been conducted, but also the results which have

field of about forty acres, terminating at its base, on the one side in the low grounds, and connected with the uplands on the opposite side, by a depression considerably lower than its summit .-This field, by reason of its descending in every direction, necessarily required to be literally beli-ed with guani drains. Certain points appeared to have been selected, at which the water discharged with the greatest safety, and a series of drains were directed round the hill, with a descent just sufficient to convey away the water, and yet so gently as not to enlarge or deepen their channels. The number of these drains was made to correspond with the necessities of the field, as determined by the amount of its declivity, being more numerous and neater each other where the

amount of this descent, or deviation from the horizontal line. But judging from the eye, they were supposed to equal from three to five feet in the hundred vards.

As a further measure of precaution, the intermediate drill rows were run out horizontally, or nearly so; an arrangement which, by the aid of the first great measure of safety to the soil, seemed to have enabled each furrow to retain its own water, or to have parted with it so gradually as not to leave a trace of the slightest in-

The committee did not learn how long the celebrated hill had been in cultivation, though appearances justify the conclusion that it must have been cleared thirty or forty years; yet, notwith-standing the soil was evidently good originally, judging from the very heavy crop of corn and pea vine now upon the land, the committee are induced to believe its productive powers have scarcely diminished.

In other hands, or even in the hands of the proprietor himself, had the above precautionary mea-sures been omitted, the fields must ere now have exhibited in many places a series of gullies and abraded surfaces, and been destined soon to take rank with the waste and worn out lands of our country.

The remaining portion of the uplands on this farm, with the exception of various patches in the vicinity of the home tent, were appropriated to cotton. And although the greater part of them to cotton. was fresh land, that had been but a few years in in health they are well provided for-and on cultivation, yet, fully impressed with the importance of upland drains, and acting upon the policy that it were easier to prevent than to remedy an evil, a sufficient number of them to protect the lands have been made, with the same caution, and | of the many instances to be found in the Southern with the same success, attendant upon those on States-and we commend it to the examination Fort Hill. The amount of land required for these drains

is very inconsiderable, and the amount of soil conveyed away through them, though compara- frenzied Abolitionists we ask and expect nothing. tively small, may often be diverted, as we saw it done in several instances on Mr. Calhoun's farm, their sympathy and influence shall be bestowed to some impoverished spot which would be im-proved, or to some wet depression which they would elevate and reclaim. The low grounds on this farm were exclusive-

the entire surface of the earth was covered with the most luxuriant crop of pea vine we ever witnessed.

By reason of Mr. Calhoun's absence, the committee are uninformed as to his management of the pea crop; nor do they know any thing con-cerning his rotation of crops. But all concur in the opinion, that a return annually to the soft, of the vast amount of pea vine, on each acre of land, would amount to an adequate compensation for all that is taken from it by the corn crop,

The stock on this tarm, consisting of horses, hogs and caule, were of good blood and in fine condition. The farm houses were sufficiently numerous, and both comfortable and convenient. found an account of the experiments of a Mr.

Byske, which were extended over some hundreds he megro house, which consisted of a building of house, which were extended over some hundred and the house had been consisted of the consistency of t stone of superior masonry, two hundred and ten feet in length, divided into apartments, with separate fire-places, sufficiently large for all the purposes of comfort and healthful ventilation.

The committee, in conclusion, have no hesi-tation in pronouncing the management upon this farm highly superior. The useful and ornamen-tal have been most happily blended, not only throughout the principal tillage crops of the farm, but also the more refined horticultural operations

DREADECL CATASTROPHE AT YARMOUTH, ENG 1.4ND.—The London Sun of the evening of May 3d contains a letter from Norwich, written the previous evening, from which the following is an

"The most awful excitement pervades this city. A most dreadful accident has occurred at Yar-mouth. Mr. Nelson, the clown belonging to mouth. Mr. Nelson, the clown belonging to Mr. Cook's Circus, now at Yarmouth, announce ed the performance of being drawn by four geese in the North river. The suspension bridge cross-es this river, and about 518 people were on the bridge, when, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the bridge It is reported that 100 to 150 persons perished. The utmost consternation exists h special trains have started; the telegraph is beset by hundreds anxious to obtain news of relatives and friends. The report is, that already fifty-three A cut and description of this plow may be persons have been picked out dead. It is thought

HONOR TO THE DEAD.

One of the worst features of the late Presidenthe ashes of the dead and by stigmatizing Col. quantity of clay, and mixing it with soil; when Polk as the grandson of a Tory. From one end fascinating game. His morals were corrupted of the Union to the other the name of Ezekiel the blood of a tory. In vain did the Republi- ment worse than death, in all its horrors. can press deny the foul charge-in vain did they contend that, even were the statement true, it of July and August. The part of the crop where I had used the coulter plow suffered least.

I sow no wheat in corn grounds, and I think my fallows have been much benefitted by being crossed with the gentle release. every variety of revolting form. It was left to the ballot-box, to scule all difficulties and allay the spirit of defamation. The people took the matter into their own hands, and crushed the puny attacks upon the honor of the President and his patriotic ancestor.

Now that the excitement of party is comparatively calmed down, it is entirely proper that men of all political divisions should render justice to the dead as well as the living, who have been assailed wantonly in the heat of a violent

We therefore re-publish from that excellent little neutral paper, the Baltimore Sun, a few extracts from a letter of one of its correspondents, lately returned from North Carolina. It clears up the stain attempted to be east upon the memory of Ezekiel Polk, and embraces other

matters of interest: "The first thing of interest in Charlotte is the re-building of the mint, under the directions of J. W. Colwell, Esq., who has contracted with Mr. H. C. Owens for the sum of \$20,000; who has recently completed the Court House and Jail in that place, giving entire satisfaction to the Committee of Inspectors appointed to examine the same; thus the mint. While in Charlotte, partaking of the triendly hospitalities of the warm-hearted Southerners and learning that I was within eleven miles of the birth-place of President Polk, being desirous to visit the spot of the birth of a man no one seemed to know prior to the late election, I was kindly conveyed there by Major Davidson of Charlotte, who pointed out, as we were passing, much of interest connected with the events of the Revolution; among those of special interest was the house where General Washington addressed the citizens of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina; also, the residence of Col. Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of the President, who was wantonly traduced and represented as a Tory of the Revolution during the late contest. Col. Sloan, of the above county, pronounced this a base labri-

cation, as his father fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for Liberty in the days of '75 and '76 "While in Mccklenburg, being acquainted with some of the relations of President Polk, and they understanding that I would return to the District, requested that I should wait upon the Pre- J. Randolph as next Governor: sident with their respects. Arriving in Washington, and making my wants known to the page, that I was not seeking office, I was promptly mitted to the presence of the President. I found him all that report had said of him-affable, coureous and urbane in his manners-all that could be desired from a gentleman filling so dignified a station. The fact is, Messrs, Editors, that such is the change of feeling in the South, that I heard but one individual who said aught against the measures pursued by the President, and the Merchants, as far as I was able to ascertain, who were formerly thoroughly convinced from the wholesome condition of the currency, and the precious metals that are in the country, that they can get along without

"While in Mecklenburg, and not far from Charlone, I was informed that one acre of land was sold for \$5,000, for mining purposes. Such is the value of land in that section of country. "I shall leave with you in a few days specimens Their attention was first directed to Fort Hill, a of gold ore, some in its natural state when taken from that mine, and some in the bar ready for

JUSTICE FROM AN OPPONENT.

The Whig press have poured out their denunci ations upon the Administration for what they, delicate souls, are pleased to term an espionage into private affairs. We cannot better rebuke their unjust censure, than by re-publishing the following from one of their own kidney. The Halitax (N. C.) Republican (Whig) says:

"From the following extract from the President's Circular to the heads of departments, it calculation. will be seen that Mr. Polk intends making office holders walk a "chalk mark." If he will only stick up to his professions and promises, and pun-ish the guilty in every instance, he will doubtless make a good President. It is high time that ers should discharge with fidelity the va-rious duties assigned them-that they should faithfully and honestly account for all the publie money that comes into their hands-and that they should not be embarrassed in their pecuniary matters- in which event the public money might be used to relieve them from their own debts, when the Government might be the suf-

The Editor of the Barre Gazette, writing from this City, thus graphically and accurately describes "Robin," whose old-tashioned manners and enlarly from the North. The "Northern tanaties" have painted our domestic institutions in such dark colors, that visiters from the North are surprised to find the mild treatment of the slaves the U.S. Senate: by their indulgent masters, and, with but few exceptions, leave the Southern States, their old pre- the Sen their Southern neighbors heightened. We know no class of people that have more real comfort and happiness than our slaves. In sickness and many of the large farms chapels are erected, and competent preachers engaged for their spiritual improvement. The case cited below is but one of the sincere friends of the Union and its vital compromises, in the Northern States. From the It is for the Northern masses to decide, whether upon the incendiary movements for the destrucly appropriated to the corn crop, intermixed with peas throughout. The corn crop very fine, and taken a stand, in self-defence, and will never recede. It is for the friends of the Union at the North, to rally and avert a catastrophe, by which did George C. Dromgoole. we should be the smallest losers:

"The U.S. Circuit Court is now in session here, held by Chief Justice Taney. I was present at the opening of the Court on Monday and observed an aged negro dressed in a long black coat, small clothes and stockings, knee-buckles and other characteristics of fashion sixty years ago." As the Chief Justice entered the door the old fellow rose and was greeted by the head of the judiciary with as much civility as if he had been the "chief executive magistrate."-The Chief Justice and the District Judge shook him cordially by the hand and made many inquiries for his health. On inquiry I found that he was the slave and favorite body servant of the late Chief Justice Marshall, whose memory the faith- called, ful negro cherishes in most affectionate remem-He is but a nominal slave, now, preferring like many others here, not to be free dresses in precisely the style of his former distinof the court room, as in days of yore, to lender his services to the esteemed successor of his old master. He takes the hat of the Chief Justice, fills his glass of water and does several other offices as proudly as if he were the titled chamberlain of a king, and is treated with as much consideration by the very urbane and popular jurist, as his old

master could have been. A LESSON FOR THE YOUNG. We refer to the two following cases, because we were cognizant of some of the facts, and because the consequences of a deflection from the

path of virtue and of duty should be a terrible

warning to the young men in every section of the

since we received a letter from him under a fictitious signature, enclosing a check on the Bank of Virginia, and requesting us to send him the export duty. Enquirer, and enclose the nett proceeds of the check to him in Missouri. Every thing appearing to be in form, we complied with his wishes—

for Richmond and the harbors of James river.

Published Delivery 1 D consequences-so blighting to his honor and happiness. He was a dashing fellow, of fine adtial contest was the attempt of the Whig press to dress and elegant manners-but resorted, too fredestroy the Democratic candidate, by raking up quently for his own good, to the bar and billiardroom, where he was regarded as a master of that Polk was paraded as an enemy of his country— he y elded to the seductions of avarice and pleaand the people were invoked to put down the sure, and is now condemned to thirty years' conpretensions of a man, in whose veins circulated finement in the State Penitentiary-a punish-

These two glaring cases speak more cloquently than any comments we could make. We trust would reflect more honor on Mr. Polk, that he that they may not fall on "stony ground"-but may serve to arouse the weak-minded to a sense of the dangers that surround them:

"The Vicksburg Sentinel states, that Judge Coalter has sentenced Horace Pagaud, convicted of forging Treasury warrants of the State of sissippi, to 30 years confinement in the Peni-This is the lowest term the law would tentiary. allow-found guilty, as he was, under three indict-

[From the Abingdon Banner.] The preceding reflections were suggested by reading the annexed paragraph, relative to the melancholy fate of a young man, who, a few years ago, was a resident of Abingdon, and whose urbanity of deportment, won for him the admiration of a circle of friends. Young Freeman is a man of fine personal a pearance, and gave, in days of yore, every indication of success journey of life; but it has been otherwise decreed, and his forlorn fate is truly deplorable

Phornton A. Freeman, a deputy Postmaster in Carroll county, Missouri, who abstracted a arge amount of money from the mail, some time last year, was, on the 9th ult., sentenced to undergo thirteen years of punishment in the Penitentiary of that State at hard labor."

AGRICULTURE.

We commence to-day, and shall continue reguceive the imprimatur of our coadjutor, will be ge- readily found and in the greatest abundance. nuine ore. We open the budget with some exgracts from the last valuable Report of Mr. Ells- than the personal bickerings of its conductors. by an article on "Subsoil Plows" from the Ameri- to every interest, are constantly springing up-

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

journals of Virginia, on the subject of the two high offices to be filled by our next Legislature. different policy ensue, it shall not be our fault: The Winchester Virginian, in the following article, seems to indicate a preference for Thos.

"We have given our views heretofore on the subject of a successor to Win, C. Rives in the Senate of the United States, and we are glad to find that in all quarters the suggestion we have made meets with entire satisfaction. Even the out up with the indiction, and will be very thankul it no greater end is visited upon his party, than the election of Col. Rutherfoord as Governor, and Judge Pennybacker as Schator. The Editor, however, cannot be 'good on the wing,' we think, for he has shot very wide of the mark, in supposing that the promotion of another indivi-dual to the vacant Judgeship, was the grand consideration which prompted the nomination of Judge Pennybacker. We want a man in the Senate who will ably and faithfully represent the interests of the Old Commonwealth in that body, and we desire that he should hail from the Tenth Legion for the reasons expressed in the last No. of our paper. A brid's rice glance at these might have satisfied the Editor that he was king us to task for trying to make gome of our

"As it respects a Governor, we are willing to vernor, and if his election the Chief Magistracy of the State, would serve as a rebuke to the pro- called a Democratic paper in Richm should be glad to see the appointment conferred

"We are at no loss for material, and the claims of various gentlemen for the distinguished honor, will be duly canvassed during the present sumlist, stands the name of Dr. John Brockenbrough, of Bath county, Virginia, for many years the able President of the Bank of Va., whose commanding talents and high qualifications for the office, whose firm and unyielding adherence to the cause of Democracy in every trial, and whose bitter and telentless persecution by the Whigs for that cause has been the greatest weight which our friends alone, give him claims upon the party which can- there have had to carry in their late political connot be overlooked.

"In sight too of Monticello, where sleep the ashes of the great apostle of Liberty, lives a man of solid and unpretending worth, whose claims on thank God, many young Democrats in Virginia, the confidence of the Democracy are entitled to JEFFERSON RANDOLPH of Albemarle, the worthy grand-son of an illustrious grand-site, wholly unauthorized. Let me request you not to take up your time and the columns of the Enquibefore the Legislature as a candidate for the Gu- rer, with Fisk or his productions. The Editor bernatorial Chair of Virginia. But we shall take

another occasion to expatiate on the subject." "R," in the last Petersburg Republican thus forcible. presents the claims of George C. Dromgoole for

An opportunity is now afforded us of sending to he Senate of the United States an exponent of our judices removed, and their kind feelings towards own principles in whom we can confide, and one vation, contains an imputation upon the characthat will aid the administration in the furtherance of republican measures and in the maintenance of those constitutional features upon which the prosperity of the country depends. We should have a representative whose orthodoxy is beyond dispute, and whose adherence to the cardinal principles of the party can be relied on by the great body of the people. We want no mith and reater man—no half way politition; a turn-coat we despise and should avoid as we would a Whig.—In the person of George C. Dromgoole we find the proposition of the proposition of the person of George C. Dromgoole we find the person of George C. Dromgoole we fin embodied all necessary requisites-firm, consistent, uniform, and ardenly attached to the principles of the Democratic party; in the Senate we would find him, as before, the same political veteran, the expounder of the Constitution, and In judgment, capacity and acquirements, where is the man in the State who i tion of the Union, and for the utter prostration of Look to his political services, his long, laborious, the many commercial benefits which they derive but successful career. At all times the lover and defender of rules of order, we can safely say that there was no man in the last, or in any previous Congress who did more or exerted himself harder to maintain the dignity of that body than We as Virginians. owe him a debt of gratitude; and he has been always found foremost in the work of political rewas said of the man who was given fine talents, "well done thou good and faithful servant." Let us send him to the Senate, his influence is great, and we doubt not that the expectations of his

OFFICIAL. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Thomas M. Carr, of New York, Consul United

States for Morocco, vice John F. Mullowney, re-Simeon M. Johnson, Consul for port of Matanzas, in Cuba, vice Thomas M. Rodney, recalled, Benjamin P. Jell, Register Land Office, Washington, Arkansas, vice Samuel C. Wheat, re-

William Adams, Receiver of Public Moneys, Johnson C. H., Arkansas, vice Alfred Henderson, removed. John Bruton, Register of Land Office, Johnson C. H., Arkansas, vice James Woodson Bates, re-

Patrick Collins, Surveyor of the Revenue at Cincinnati, Ohio, vice Isaiah Wing, removed. Elias Rector, Marshal of Arkansas, vice Henry M. Rector, removed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 25, 1845. Information has been officially received through our consul at San Juan, in Porto Rico, that hereafter the export duties will be -ou sugar, two and a half reals, or 31; cents, on each box, or the weight of four quintals, if exported under a foreign flag; and one real, or 121 cents, under the Spanish flag; on coffee at the valuation of six dollars the quintal, three per cent, under a foreign flag, and one and a half per cent. under the Spanish. Cane juice and wine to be free from all

Henry Ludlam, of Richmond, Virginia, has [Washington Union.

A WORD OF OURSELVES. A few days since, in reading the United States Journal, we met with an assault upon the University of Virginia, and, indeed, upon all the colleges of the United States, so gross and incendiary, that, for a single moment, we forgot the character of its author, and were betrayed into an gard to voluntary informers, and clearly prove expression of our honest indignation at its revolting statements. Our Virginia feelings were aroused, and we denounced the spirit and the substance of the article, as they deserved. In the U.S. Journal of the 19th there appeared an attack upon us, which recalled to our memory the true history of the author. At once we resolved to let his ab- engaged. surd and malicious squibs pass unnoticed. We directed the U. S. Journal to be stricken from our exchange list-and have regularly sent back to its Editors, unopened, the Nos. of the Journal,

which still continue to come to our address. We should have adhered to our resolution, not e suffer the name of the author of the article in the Journal to stain our columns-but the following communication from a friend, in whom we have every confidence, expresses our sentiments so exactly, and places the Senior Editor of the U. S. Journal in so true and clear a light, that we cannot refuse its admission into the Enquirer .-It may, moreover, explain to our readers, who do fully and triumphantly re-published by our neighbers of the Richmond Whig.

We have now done with the U.S. Journal, and with the whole subject.

The Richmond Whig may continue to scrape together the foulest attacks upon us, and may make the most of its new allies. It does strike honorable men, however, that it would be more manly in the conductors of a public journal to make their own personal attacks upon their opponents, instead of resorting to an irresponsible and unworthy source for ammunition. If the Whig desires to attack us personally, we have no objeclarly in our country papers, the plan marked out tion. We have assumed our new duties, with in our Prospectus, of furnishing a column or the fixed determination to act with the courtesy more of original or well-selected matter on the and firmness which become gentlemen. We are vital subject of agriculture; and we would here for peace and good feelings towards all-but, it giving evidence of his skill and ability to do state, in the outset, that we shall publish nothing forced to retaliate in self-defence, we can state imple justice to the Government in re-building on this subject, unless it undergoes the strict su- positively, that nothing shall induce us to degrade pervision of a gentleman in every way qualified our own standing or lower the dignity of the for the task, from his learning and practical in- press, by angry personal discussions in the newsformation. Of course, we know nothing of the papers. We shall not stoop to the task of expodetails of this vast and important subject-but we sing the private and professional aberrations of can assure our readers, that whatever shall re- political editors-though materials might be most

> A political journal has higher and nobler aims worth, the late Commissioner of Patents; followed | Questions of vital importance to every class and which, by courteous and calm discussions may be made to confer information and benefit upon the community. This is the great and We continue our extracts from the Democratic elevated object of a free press-and, as far as in us lies, we will make it our rule of action. If a To the Editors of the Enquirer:

I saw in the Richmond Whig a day or two since an article copied from a paper published in Washington by a Mr. Theophilus Fisk, who made himself somewhat notorious in Norfolk and Richmond by his attempts to obtain a standing among the Democratic party of this State.

This article of his appeared to be called forth by the just, but, considering the person to whom it was addressed, very unnecessary rebuke for an assault upon the University of Virginia. In reading the piece copied into the Whig, I observed a threat of further attack, and, with some diffienlty, procured a copy of the United States Jour-nal of the 20th. I find in it a long and deliberately false and abusive attack upon yourselves and the Editor of the Union.

Will you allow me, nevertheless, to give you the advice which Mr. Fisk gives you in his first piece-let him alone-you "have woke up a troublesome customer." There are certain animals from the chase of which the most fearless and dexterous sportsmen may be deterred.

on the wrong scent, and spared us the necessity of ture to edit a paper in Richmond, is untrue; it could not have happened without my knowledge, and I never heard of it before. To give you some idea of his standing in Richmond, I will reconfide that matter to the wisdom of the elective body-Col. Rutherfood will make a good Go-There was a meeting called to appoint delegates There was a meeting called to appoint delegates to a State Convention—Fisk then editing what he scriptive spirit which led to his ostracism, we should be glad to see the appointment conterred ported a list of delegates; when their report was deciding upon his claims, we for one should not be disposed to regard that as an elassion which the regard that as an elassion of the regard that as an elastic of the regard that a r ed to regard that as an element in the had no objection to increasing the number, but it dition of men who were known and tried men bers of the Democratic party of Virginia. motion was immediately withdrawn, and Fisk's name was not added. So much for Fisk in Richmond.

As to Fisk in Norfolk, I have been told, from the highest authority, that he injured the Demo cratic party there, and, by forcing himself upon the Democracy of Norfolk county as a candidat for the Legislature, the burden of his evil name

Of whom the "Young Democracy" represented confidence of the Democracy are entitled to highest respect. We alimbe to THOMAS as their organ. His absurd pretensions, too, to of the Union has very properly dismissed hlm .-His example is good, and with you ought to be forcible.

RICHMOND.

To the Editors of the Enquirer : Gentlemen: An article in your paper of the 13th inst., which has just fallen under my obser-

ter of New England students, so unjust, that I cannot refrain from asking you to allow me, through your paper, to protest against its correctness. Indeed, as one of her sons, and educated acceptable to the whole country. That article is, in the main, characterized by

the most enlightened, comprehensive and liberal

views; the author seems to have shaken off those territorial prejudices, by which too many at both ends of the Union are influenced, and to have the true friend of our interests and our rights. arisen to a lofty and noble elevation, whence with a penetrating and foreseeing vision, he surveys the past, present and future; and as he descants upon the advantages the University has already, and may yet, confer upon Virginia the South, and the whole country, he carries the entire mind and heart of the reader along with him. But when he comes to compare the advantages of a Northern and Southern education, although he does not exaggerate the advantages of home education, in making the contrast, he attributes a trait of character to the body of Northern students, generation, has fought hard and often borne the brunt of the battle, and we can say of him what the whole social world. "Their readiness to become informers," &c., is, as he says, to be attributed to early associations, &c. one character more to be detested than another, it is that of the informer; if there is any one better most sanguine friends would be more than realharmonies of a generous and friendly course, it is the informer; one who, after having been admitted to the privacy of the fire-side, or perhaps to the sanctuary of the heart, publishes to the world what he has there learned. And hence, if the imputation of R. upon Northern students be just, it forms not only one of the strongest reasons why no Southern youth shoul! be sent to a Northern college, but is a sufficient reason why those institutions themselves should be broken up, rather than remain the gathering places of so much social baseness. But this im-putation is unjust, and will be received by those upon whom it is east, if received at all, with a general feeling of indignation. Hand inexpertus laquor-I have been acquain ed with every grade of schools in New England, from the primary up to the university; and I know, so far as my experience and observation have extended, that there is a pervading abhorrence felt towards the elected to the Episcopate of Massachusetts, but character which has been imputed to them in the article alluded to. I am aware that there are boys and young men in the New England schools and colleges, base enough to act as spics and informers upon their associates. Are they to be met with no where else? But in every instance, where these Arnolds appeared in the schools with which I have been connected, they became the objects of general derision and contempt. I have in my mind now an individual, who, while a member of the same primary school with myself, was employed on one occasion to act as a secret spy and informer; but, no sooner was it known, that he was acting in that capacity, than he was scoffed at and pelted by every boy in school, and compelled to give up his commission as inspector-general, or quit the school. I recollect another individual, who, while

Young men are sometimes sent away, or leave voluntarily, rather than give evidence against their class mates, even when called on by the faculty to do so. This may, perhaps, be going too far; but these facts, to which hundreds of a kindred nature might be added, sufficiently evince the public sentiment of the New England schools, in reand that being my only object at this time, I will only add, that if these criminations and recrimi-nations between the North and South were less frequent, and intercourse more general, we should understand and like each other better, and make a more steady progress in the great social and educational reform of the world, in which we are all AMERICUS.

THE WEST-THE OREGON. The sentiment in the West with regard to the Oregon controversy seems strongly bent upon immediate and decisive measures to make good our rights to that territory. In Missouri, all distinctions of party appear to be forgotten in the overtions of party appear to be long of this question.

It was to be supposed, that the impulses of the world, then as above stated. The sympathies of the Western people are with the Oregon settlers; their eyes are turned towards the Pacific. to which they look as to the termination of their progress. We copy two extracts below-one from an

not know us, why we have not hitherto noticed British Parliament, on the Oregon question, the daily misstatements of the Journal, so care- proves that we have nothing to expect from negotiation. There is but one step now for our Government to take, and that is, to pass a bill for been adopted long ago. Some papers speak of leaving the settlement of this question to an arbi-tration. Such a step would be unwise in the ex-treme. We know our rights, and must maintain correct; its spirit and boldness were in accordance with popular sentiment. The high position taken by him must not be relinquished. If Eng. mer of 1844, he associated himself with the B Oregon as on any other question. We do not believe, however, that she will voluntarily engage in a contest by which the Canadas will be endan-

Since the British Parliamentary orators have

The extract which follows is from the St. Louis

The Republican then proceeds to comment upon the dangers to which American settlers would be exposed from the Hudson Bay Company, if left unprotected by their Government.

[From the Fredericksburg Herald] Episcopal Convention.-The annual Conven ion of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Virginia, commenced its session on Wednesday last in this place.

Rev. Bishop Johns, and an unusually large num-ber of clerical and lay deputies, are in attendance The services of the Convention were opened by a sermon from the Rev. Mr. Adie, of Leesburg. Religious services are held at 6 and 11 o'clock, A. M., and at night. The convention, as usual, has attracted a very large crowd of strangers

eipts at the Custom-house for the week ending The receipts were

with the same period of 1844, show a decrease as Receipts from Jan. 1 to May 19, 1844, 8,295,584

Decrease in 1845, \$1,865,982 The shipments of specie during the present \$1,865,982 month add up about 70,000 dollars.

Hon. Levi Woodbury, as resident minister of the Court of St. James. We cut the following from Court of St. James. the Coos County Democrat, one of the ablest papers in the State: "Hon, Levi Woodbury -It has been for some-

that could be made, or one more gratifying to the North. He is our own "rock of New England Democracy," able in council, firm and self-pos-sessed of mind, neither to be moved from his country's position by threats, intimidation or flattery; knowing his duty, he would ever maintain his position, and no one could better sustain it by

THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES AT OLD ask \$4 62; a 4 75, but we hear of no tran POINT COMPORT.—It is settled that President Polk is to visit Old Point Comfort in the course of the ensuing month, with the intention of making that charming watering place his Summer residence. In the mean time, Mr. James S. French, the preing ample accommodation for the crowds company which are expected. Mr. Polk, we learn, will take up his abode at Fort Monroe, and white Corn were made early in the where he will be accessible to all who may desire 38 a 39 cents, and of yellow at 41 a 42. to see him. His predecessors chose their abode on the Rip Raps, which was in very had taste, (showing an unsociable disposition,) as well as exceedingly inconvenient to their visiters. The addition which Mr. French is building to the Old Hygeia is rapully going on, and will enable him to give accommodation to 500 persons,

vention resterday succeeded in electing a Bish-op. The original candidates, Dr. Tyng and Dr. Bowman, were dropped, and a third candidate taken up. Dr. Alonzo Potter, at present the Professor of Belles' Lettres and Moral Philosophy in Union College, Schenectady, New York, and week are 78 hhds, and 1130 bbls. of w was formerly the Rector of St. Paul's Church, at | and 584 bbls, were received by the Til declined the appointment. Whether he will ac- market. Holders are more firm. cept the present one, we believe is not yet certain. of 600 to 800 hhds. New Orleans,

Church policy, the Philadelphia Gazette says. agree, with almost uniform coincidence, with those of our late venerated and apostolic Dioce. san, Bishop White; and the whole tenor of his lite, as a gentleman, a scholar and a Christian, is

We understand that Dr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, has accepted the Rectorship of St. George's church

to the 2d ult. have been received. They bring intelligence that Rivera has been completely routed, about 1,000 of his men killed and 500 taken time only one ship is loading. T

Administration paper, the other from a Whig journal. The first, the Missouri Reporter says: The language of the different speakers in the the immediate occupation of that Territory, and provide the means of defending the occupants from all aggression. This course should have The declaration of President Polk was land is determined to make another struggle to prevent the ascendancy of tree principles on this Continent, it will be as well to fight her on the

taken exception to President Polk's Inaugural, it is his duty to reiterate the sentiments contained in it, in his message to Congress next winter, accompanied with a recommendation that the Oregon bill be passed immediately, and such additional measures adopted, as will place us in a position to carry out our policy at all hazards. We look to him for continued boldness, zeal and energy. immortal youth, and permitted to fly with an No half-way measures will answer in the present

Republican, a Whig paper. It alludes to the suggestion made in several quarters, that it would be best to leave the settlement of the question to time and to the process of emigration, and declares, that such advice is unjust towards the settlers, and evinces an ignorance of the actual condition of affairs in the Oregon territory. "It is true," says the Republican, "that thousands of the citizens of the West have and are removing to Oregon .-They go there, believing that they are simply removing from one portion of the U. States territory to another-that they are still under the laws and protection of the U. S., and that any grievances they may be forced to submit to will be repaired by their Government. Those who gone, and those who go out this season, start with the firm conviction that a territorial government, with all the requisite officers and functions, and with ample powers to secure them in their settlement rights, will be established at an early period of the next session of Con-

The Right Rev. Bishop MEADE, and the Right

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE .- The re May 17th were about 47,000 dollars less than for

The collections, thus far, of 1845, as compared

Jan. 1 to May 17, 1845, 6,429,566

MINISTER TO ENGLAND .- We notice that the New Hampshire Democratic prints, very unanimously are recommending the appointment of

time rumored, that this gentleman would be the successor of Mr. Everett, as Minister to England. That his appointment, would give general satisfaction, we have no doubt. We want a statesman of heavy calibre at the Court of St. James, at this time, and Mr. Woodbury is just the man. If this appointment be one that is not to be con-fined to the South, we know of no better selection

sent proprietor of the Hygeia Hotel, is prepar-

Attempt to erade the Revenue Low at Ken West From a gentleman just arrived from the above place, we learn that the American schooner Gleaner Capt. Rogers, had arrived there with a cargo of 300 barrels Flour, under pretence of being leaky; that she afterwards sailed again, at the same time that a Spanish schooner, which for several days had been in the neighborhood of the place also disappeared. The Revenue Cutter Legare, Capt. Day, followed, and on the 14th inst, fell in with them, the Gleaner having already transferred 100 barrels of flour on board the Spanish schooner. Both vessels were brought into Key West by the cutter and fined by the Collector-the Gleaner with \$50, and the Spanish schooner with \$500, besides the usual port and other charges .- [Charleston Mercury, "Tur Bisnor Elect.-The Episcopal Con-

"Dr. Potter is the son-in-law of the much re-spected Dr. Nott, of New York; his views on

Church will command the respect of all."

published by Appleton & Co. The rose bud that you gave me, love Beneath the lintel vine, Although it fades in others' eyes, Unfaded seems in mine. No common flower it seems to me, On sunshine fed and dew-

From a collection of Poems, by W. W. Lord

By others reared, by others viewed, Then plucked at last by you. But 'tis linked in thought with you, love With you, and only you, As if it in your bosom chaste, Among the lilies grew; As it it in your bosom grew,

Oh, gentle maid and fair; Grew close upon your nursing heart And fed its beauty there. And you pressed it to your lips, love The night you gave it me-And, hence, I deem, its life, its sweets Its deathless bloom must be It drew its vermeil from your lins

Tis fragrant with your breath It lives upon that balmy kiss That gives it lie in death: But if they see best who deem, love It sere and yellow grows, I'll tell you why the life and bloom. Have left the withered rose The flower upon my heart has lain.

And my heart has drawn away

The life, the sweets it drew from yours What time on yours it lay. DEATHS

Died, at Belle Monte, Louisa county, on the of May (instant,) RALFH QUARLES, in his eyear. The deceased was, indeed, a child of a tion; for many years his health was delicate lately so much so, that life seemed to pres-him but few charms, and for several years htist Church at Free Union, in Louisa, of w he remained a pious and consistent member til God saw fit in his naerring wisdom to ca spirit to himself. And shall we complain a dispensation of God's providence ! we sho it is our duty to bow submissively to the w Heaven; and we should rejoice that our depa brother has left us the invaluable conselation his spirit now rests in the Paradise of God, w would call him back to earth? 'Tis time fountains of grief were opened by the cur asunder the earthly ties that bound us togbut O! how sweet it is to reflect, that his freed from that body which was so often as with pain and disease, is now clothed wings about the Garden of Paradise, and the undying beauties of the spirit world if we remain taithful to the cause of Chis

Died, on the morning of the 9th of Ap Valley Point, Albemarle county, the residence aunt, Mrs. Mildred M. Lewis, Miss M. Dagney, in the 20th year of her age.

Cut down in the morning of life—So the g withereth, the flower fadeth. has she been taken away. It is sad to lay at

happy world.

oo, will soon be permitted to join him a

creature in the dust. It is most sad to lay on whose face but vesterday shone with all the ness of youth, intelligence and hope-whi fined and accomplished mind and manne amiable disposition, commended her to the of all, and gave promise of a rich harveste cellence. But God hath taken to houself in early ripened by his grace, almost before earth could discern its richness. Her pile was short. Her last few days were days o ness and pain. But her soul rested in peace. Her hope for eternity was not g on her bed of death. She had been a mer some few years of the Methodist Epo Church, and her life was in accordance was profession. She had remembered her Creat the days of her youth, and consequently who summons came, though timid and shrinker nature there came with it strength to say. "

In the fore part of her illness, she spoke of

appiness of ineeting her beloved sister e time drew near, and the work of gravanced, the absorbing desire was, "O, to ered from sin!" Her cheering hope was, "Is e with my Saviour !" a paroxysm of suffering, that she was in the t God, "Oh, ves; and I desire to have no w Thus, in patience, she sufferedshe spent the last days and nights here. She was the daughter, and only st child of the late Dr. John Thornton Da Clarksville, Tennessee, and grand-dau that good old patriot, Governor Blotan, nessee. Left fatherless and motherless b could know her loss, she, nevertheless, \$245,676 all the advantages which judicious friends: competent fortune could confer. She can Virginia some eighteen months ago, on a viher father's kindred. Here she was adm beloved by all; specially did she become to mourns for her now as for an only chil rit has found a better home, in the bosom of father God. On the 9th of April, two year her only sister, just two years older than he heir of the same disease, and professor of same glorious hope, made her exchange of wo Lovely in their lives, they now enjoy together

life that Jesus gives. COMMERCIAL RECORD

BALTIMORE MARKET, May 21 CATTLE .- The offerings at the scales co 200 head, of which 113 were sold to Bute prices ranging according to quality from \$50 per 100 lbs, on the hoof, equal to \$5.50 at 110 as.—Holders ask \$5 to 5.25 per 100 cording to quality. There are purchaser and 5 121 at which rates sales have prin been made. Small select lots only has

Corron.-The only sale reported this a

Corres.-The market this week has not

80 bales of Upland at 61 cents.

85 25.

very active. The sales of Rio (including 2,100 bags sold the latter part of last were cents round) comprise about 3,500 bags: 71 cents for interior to good. In other his position, and as configuration and the entire the whole country.

Times

port this week and street Flour. Sales of the street whole country.

Flour. — Howard Street Flour. Sales of the street whole country.

Times FLOUR.-Howard Street Flour, Sales of Susquehanna Flour. Sales this week a 1500 bbls. Susquehanna Flour at \$4 62 small parcels of old Flour sold at 4 50.

spections for the week ending on Thur-ing, comprise 9,067 bbls, and 771 half b GRAIN.-Wheat-The sales vesterial day were made at 92 a 95 cts. A small ferior was sold at 80 cts. Corn-Sales demand since has fall off, and sales vest to-day were made at 36 a 38 cents for 41 cents for yellow. Sales of Pennsy mand limited at 21 a 25 cents.

Molasses.-We note small sales Orleans at 29 a 30 cents for hlids, and

Provisions -- Pacon-- We are not any extensive transactions in Bacon, To main stationary. The following are demanded by holders for Western and sales to a limited extent have Shoulders 6 a 6) cents; Sides 7 sorted 7 a 7; cents, and Hans some small do, very prime have more cared, and but a light supply Land-There is not much demand prices remain the same as last qu note sale of 500 kegs No. 1 at 81 ce kegs St cents. Western in bbls is 8 cents. Small sales have been mad

Whiskey.- The market this week ha tremely dull, and sales very small. rates have been 21 cts. for hhids. bbls. The wagon price of bbls is 18 clusive of the barrel. The inspection clusive of the barrel.

good quality, at \$2 75 a 6. Small sales Rico at \$6a 8. The import this week is St. Croix; and 139 hhds, 16 tierces, and Porto Rico. Tonacco.- The market this week has

ther dull. We quote nominally as let Common to middling \$3 a 4 50, good 5 Common to midding 500 a 10; fine red and wrappery \$6 50 a 10; fine and extra wrappery \$11 a 13. We thing doing in Kentucky or Missour of Tobacco now in the hands of shift large. The five State Watch full, and a considerable quantity has b FROM BUENOS AYRES .- Buenos Ayres dates by the Inspectors in different warehouse city and on Fell's Point. time only one ship is loading. Thands of the commission agents, nia; and I hhd. Missouri-total, 2379 hhs